City Agent for the Press.
D. J. FRAN is authorized to contract for advertising and autocriptions for the Dathy Press in

Louisville Agent. Mr. C. L. VICKERS, east side of Third-street, be tween Jefferson and Green, is Agent for the Danta Prass, in Louisville, Ky. All orders left with him will be attended to.

Florida for the Negroes. The New York Tribune proposes to send the liberated slaves to Florida, there to be colonized and made useful, prosperous and happy. If the slaves are to be colonized at all, it is probable Florida is as good a place to send them as could be selected. It has a fine climate, a rich soll, and can grow all kinds of tropical products, from oranges to cotton-the very articles that the negro

would prefer to raise to all others. Florida contains sixty-six thousand square miles, which makes it larger than England and Wales. It has fewer white inhabitants than Hamilton County, and could no doubt be colonized with colored people with fewer drawbacks than any other portion of our country. But the Albany Knickerbocker is opposed to the colonization scheme, and asks, Why should we colonize the slaves at all? Why not let them be where they are? Their labor is as much needed in Georgia and South Carolina as it ever was. Why, then, take the slave from the land of his birth and ship him off to Florida or any other place? If we confine ate the plantations of those engaged in the rebellion, we confiscate the very land which the confiscated slaves might and should till, The plantations referred to should be divided up among loyal men in the army and navy, and the slaves hired for so much per month to work the said plantations. This is the best and cheapest plan that can be adopted. The colonization platform will be highly expensive, and never popular with the negroes. No man's love of home is stronger than the African's. This fact should be remembered by the Government, and nothing done which will cause this sentiment to render the movement abortive. If we send the slaves to Florids, they will be unproductive for the first year at least. This would be a great expense to the Government, and highly demoralizing to the negroes. Let them remain on the confiscated plantations, and they become a self-sustaining institution at once On these plantations are the houses, tools, horses, mules and machinery to do up the year's work without expending a single dollar. The Government should recollect the motto of Davy Crockett-"Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

A Present from a Cincinnatian to Illinois. Mr. L. C. Hopkins, of the firm of Cole & Hopkins of this city, has made the State of Illinois a present of a magnificent national flag, of full regulation size, twenty by thirty feet. It is made of the very best bunting, and will float proudly over the capital upon the next Union victory. In making mention of this present the Illinois State Journal says that the above firm have filled large contracts with that State for clothing, &c., for the troops, and that "honesty and fidelity has invariably characterized their dealings. Every thing they have furnished has been manufactured in the best manner, and of the best material, and has been fully up to the standard they agreed to observe. They have given the Quartermaster no cause of comfortunate circumstance, both for the treasury and for the troops, that the contracts for supplies were awarded to this firm."

Steam Pire Engines for Washington. The Government has determined to order two steam fire engines for the City of Washington, each to be accompanied with several experienced men to operate and take care of it. The Fire Department in Washington has become disorganized, and this wise action is taken for the protection of the public buildings. Had there been only one steam fire engine on hand, it is stated the Infirmary, which was lately burned down in that city, would have been saved. Why should not some of our mechanics have the contract for furnishing these engines? Cincinnati has been somewhat overlooked in giving out Government work.

Mittens. The knitting mania is general and should be kept up, and we have directions, and patterns and diagrams. A lady friend says it is strange some one does not suggest how easy it is, and how much better it is for those who understand it, to crochet the mittens. Many young ladies can crochet rapidly, who knit with painful slowness and slow painfulness, and then it is so much more quick and easy. No taking off of stitches, no changing of needles and knitting gores, but straightforward work. It is easy to crochet a pair in a day, and not as easy to knit a pair in the same time. Please pass on the word-

crochet mittens! A Noble Work The American Bible Society has done a great work for the army and navy. It has distributed, in these two branches of the national service, about half a million copies of the Scriptures, mostly of the New Testament, and is now issuing seven thousand copies a day. Every man in our volunteer regiments, who would receive one, has been furnished, as we are informed, with a very neat and portable copy of the New Testament; and the same good work is to be done for the other regiments that may yet volunteer in the service of their country to the end of the war. So noble an object is worthy of every body's sympathy and co-operation.

Important Law in Prospect. It is expected that a bill will be introduced in Congress to the effect that no person can claim reimbursement from the Government for damages occasioned by the Federal troops in occupation of land or otherwise, except such as earnestly assist the Government in putting down the rebellion. Many persons who have done all they could for the Confederate cause, now that the Union is triumphing again, are coming forward with heavy claims for damages. Some wellknown rebels are trying to dispose of their property clandestinely to avoid its confisca-

Ws understand that engineers are now surveying a railroad line from Covington, on the Columbus and Piqua Road, to Richmond, Ind. There is some talk of running the Columbus and Piqua Road to Richmond, to connect with the Indiana Central, and thus secure a direct line to Indianapolis.

Ald to Ireland. The war has not drawn so largely upon the resources of the country as to shut out and the suffering is already very great. The Archbishop of Tuam has carnestly called the fact, but as yet measures of relief do not appear to be adopted. It is proposed in Massachusetts to send out a ship-load of food to

the relief of those sufferers who have so many of their friends and relatives in this country. A retired sea-captain offers to give one hundred barrels of flour, and gratuitously command the vessel which will take the Paying Volunteers. Senator Wilson introduced a bill on Monday, by one section of which the Paymaster-General is authorized and required to detail an Assistant Paymester to reside in each

loyal State for the purpose of paying the families of the volunteers from that State their allotment, as it falls due. By another section, the President is authorized to appoint three persons from each State, to serve without pay, whose duty it shall be to visit the troops from their respective States and obtain the signatures of soldiers to allotment

Clonks and Dry Goods. Messrs, Deland & Gossage, who have one of the most extensive dry goods establishments in the Western country, throw their banner to the world to-day in the columns of the Parss. A continuous stream of ladies in and out of their establishment establishes the fact that it is popular. And as evidence that they are liberal dealers, we may remark that they are among the most liberal advertisers in the city.

Rovolutionary Soldiers.

On the 1st of June last, according to the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, there were but sixty-three Revolutionary patriots on the pension rolls, and that number by this time has no doubt been reduced to less than fifty. A few years more and the last of these old veterans will have been gathered with his patriotic brothers in the spirit land. We hope the last one, at least, will live to see the country again united and happy.

The Confederate Capital. It is now reported that Richmond is still the rebel Capital, though how long it will remain so is uncertain. The report of a vote to remove it to Nashville, which came from rebel sources, may be explained, by the fact that the rebel Congress sits with closed doors, so that the world outside is sometimes wholly in the dark as to its action, and the rebels themselves are often deceived.

A letter-writer in Washington states a movement is on foot among the ultra antislavery party in Congress to organize an opposition to President Lincoln's Administration. The President is fully advised and prepared for the onset.

THE Union papers in Kentucky, including the Louisville Journal and Democrat, are very severe in their denunciation of the President's Message and Secretary Cameron's Report. They object especially to the slavery portions of those documents-to what they regard as a wink at emancipation from the President, and to the Secretary's proposition to arm the slaves.

THE Secretary of the Navy, in his report just transmitted to Congress, states that we given the Quartermaster no cause of comjust transmitted to Congress, states that we
plaint in any respect, and their articles have
been furnished at much lower prices than
have 264 vessels, 2,557 guns, and 22,000 seamen, but he includes, in his list, receivingshape been furnished at much lower prices than
have been paid in some other States. It is a
fortunate circumstance, both for the treasury
fortunate circumstance, both for the treasury
the principal citors, and that the terfors of
imprisonment at Fort Warren or Lafayette
we have the press. Accordingly,
we have the report Simon pure, and the
we have the report Simon pure, and the
we have the report Simon pure, and the
same document edited by Seward. The
Scoretary of State played a high game and
silves under State laws must, of necessity, form
an exception to any rule of conficuation.
Scoretary of State played a high game and
silves under State laws must, of necessity, form
an exception to any rule of conficuation.
Scoretary of State played a high game and as slaves, may, however, be justly liberated the stocks since 1818.

> Mss. Lincoln has received a present of a very costly bonnet from the ladies of New York. On the strings there is a likeness of old Abe, surrounded by wreaths and surmounted by national emblems.

> GENERAL PRENTISS, in command at St. Joseph, Mo., has announced that every Secossionist shall either take the oath of allegiance or be set at work on Federal fortifica-

> An order has been issued from the War Department, directing Adams & Co. to establish a depot at Port Royal, S. C., for the package express business.

THE Logan Gazette says Fremont has divided the Republican party in the middle. It will be remembered that he parts his hair in the same manner.

ANTHONY L. KNAPP, Union Democrat, has been elected to Congress from the Sixth Itlinois District, in place of General McClernand, resigned.

Rev. Dr. Michaell, of Covington, Ky., has been appointed Chaplain of the Fifth Regiment of United States Cavalry.

MORE DIABOLICAL WORK .- We find this Item in the Baltimore Clipper of yesterday: We learn from one of the Lieutenants of the Fifth Regiment New York Zouaves, that an attempt was made to poison with strych-nine some, if not all their men, while in the neighborhood of Bellhaven. The Lieuten-ant says the citizens had prepared about three hundred pies, in which they had placed the poison, and, had it not been for some of the negroes, the privates would have eater freely of them, as they were short of pro-visions just at that particular time, owing to their having to keep on the march. After it became known in their camp, (about two miles distant from the town,) it was with the greatest difficulty that the Colonel and the respective Captains could control the men and prevent them from returning and burn-ing the town; but after taking and keeping a strict watch over them, they finally succeeded in pacifying them.

REMARKABLE ACCIDENT-A MAN SWAL-OWS HIS SET OF TARTH IN HIS SLEEP .- On Friday night last Mr. Madegan, residing in Euclid, awoke with a sense of suffocation, and discovered that during his sleep he had swallowed a partial set of teeth, with the gold plate to which they were attached.

The plate is crescent shaped, hooked at each end, and having three teeth set at irregular intervals on it. How it could have passed into his throat is difficult to account for. Eventually it got into his storage, and Eventually it got into his stomach, and caused him such excrutiating pain that he came into the city on Saturday morning put himself under Dr. Strong's care. surgical operation can, of course, be per-formed at present, and from the peculiar formation of the object, it is not easy to pass through the stomach and intentines without inflicting serious injury.—Cleveland Herald,

Dec. 9. ZOLLICOFFER ADVANCING .- We have news by letter from Somerset, Ky, to the effect that Zellicoffer has advanced to the north bank of Green River, with twelve thousand men, and that General Shoopf, with his forces, is retreating from before them to Somerset. Zollicoffer's force is far superior to that of the Federals upon that line, and fears for the sefety of General Shoepf's gallant command may well be indulged.—Louisville Journal, 9th.

A Chapter on Contrabands. The Virginia contrabands at Old Point Comfort are housed and fed at the expense sympathy for suffering in other lands. In of the Government, and lead a very con-Ireland the crops have been so bad that the tented life; but, if we may judge by the people are threatened with another famine, statements of a correspondent of the Nationa Intelligencer, they are too much engrossed in the enjoyment of the novel sensation of freeattention of the British Government to the | dom to give any serious attention to hard labor. The Intelligencer's correspondent draws this picture of

> CONTRADANDS AT WORK. It is certainly very amusing to observe these contrabands engaged at what, in a measure, has been misuamed "work." In order to transport a bale of hay a distance of from twenty to thirty yards it takes about eighteen or twenty laborers, men and boys, who perform the operation somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty minutes. First, one will give it a turn over, roll his body on it, drop down on his elbows, and have a quiet grin for several seconds. Then it will be passed to the next one, who proves to be a perfect genius in the art of imitation; and so on it goes through the whole gang. At times the gangs will suddenly grow small and beautifully less in consequence of some of the laborers having decided to amuse themselves a la Heenan, others having started off on a foot reas, and more resolved on getoff on a foot race, and more resolved on getting up an impromptu circus. Just about this juncture a sergeant may be

> seen recollecting the scapegoats by dint of a resort to his lungs. Not unfrequently Mr. Contraband is made aware of the fact that there is an "all-seeing" eye, by having a brick pass his leg with considerable rapidity at a distance rather too close for personal comfort. When I describe how a bale of hay is unloaded, the description will serve as a very safe criterion by which to judge the manner in which every thing else is removed and stored away. It is not unusual to see half a dozen negroes wheeling a hand-cart—generally with nothing in it; a coal cart backed up to a heap of lumber almost off the dock, or into some other cart or wagon, rather than where it is wanted; eight or ten "darkeys" removing a stick of lumber, while the same number are engaged in warming their feet or dancing a jig; little chonies hurrahing for some notability in the hope of getting a penny from a passing officer; more little blacks playing soldier, scampering after a from a passing officer; more little band of music, or throwing dust; and wenches swaggering, grinning and capering by the roadside, or coquetting with their fellows.

The same writer, however, admits that many of the negroes are intelligent and willing. He gives this interesting account of

ABSURD STORIES TOLD TO BLAVES. One party, with which I entered into conversation, stated that their masters had told them that, in the event of their running away, they would be sold to the white female abolitionists of the North for husbands, and their wenches taken away from them and transferred to the men abolitionists for wives. On asking one of the party what he thought of such a story, he replied "that he had not as yet seen any one sold, but that, if such should prove to be a fact, he did not know but that he could live just as well North as South. I conversed with various other parties, both free and bond, and almost all of them were well stored with absurd stories not at all dissimilar to the one given above.

Secretary Cameron's Report. The Washington correspondent of the Bos ton Journal gives the following as the way in which Secretary Cameron's report was changed. It may be gossip or fact, we know not which, but it is generally conceded that

the report was changed: It is now known that when Secretary Seward read the war report he objected to its treatment of the contraband question, and insisted on having the paragraphs ex-purged. This Secretary Cameron at first refused to do, and it was not until elever o'clock on Tuesday night that he consented, after having been told distinctly by the President that he must make the changes or resign. He then submitted to the emasculaon of his report, but with the knowledge that several bundred copies had been sent to the principal cities, and that the terrors of won, but the Secretary of War held the trick and has the honor.

It is also said that the President's message, as sent into Congress, was to some extent worked over by the Secretary of State, and that he was virtually sustained by all of the Cabinet except Secretaries Cameron and Chase, Secretary Welles siding with these gentlemen, but not wishing to enter into President could decide.

A promulgation of these facts has caused an advance in conservative stock, but the more progressive Republicans are only the more carnest to carry their points, and they teclare that Congress will adopt Cameron' policy. So we may expect a stormy session, but it is to be hoped that ere long there will be a barmonious concert of action, tor a di-vided North is just what the rebels have ever

A New Orleans Suggestion. The New Orleans Crescent makes this sug-

gestion: "It is high time this city was purged of all persons who express Northern sympathies, or who manifest joy at any trifling success of our enemies. If the forcible arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell be not resented forthwith by Great Britain, the British Consulate should be required to be closed in this city instance. The British Consulate should be required to be closed in this city instanter. The British Government has not sent a Consul to the Confederate States, and it is derogatory on the part of the Confederate Government to permit the residence among us of a British official accredited to the Lincoln Govern

In other words, if the rebels can not obtain a recognition from England in any other way, they are ready to go to war with her on their own account.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. - As people at nome and abroad are continually mistaking the purport of this famous doctrine, we copy an accurate statement of it from the National

Intelligencer, as follows: President Monroe never arrogated to the United States a monopoly of political con-trol in the affairs of the American Continents. What he said was, that no part of their surface of that date (in the year 1823), was open to the colonization of European powers by the right of discovery and settle ment, as formerly applied to waste and unoccupied territory. To which "doctrine" of public law, as being due to the existing condition of the New World, he added a cavear against the alleged designs of the Holy Alliance, which, it was represented, after putting down rebellion at home, proposed to extend its political system to the American Continents, for the purpose of suppressing all free institutions here as well as in Europe. The right of European powers to wage war with American States, or to sequire their territory by purchase or conquest, was never questioned by Mr. Monroe.

WHOLESALE PROMOTIONS.—State Librarian Brown informed us on Saturday that it was his opinion that President Lincoln would remove Mr. Secretary of War Cameron and substitute in his place Governor Morton, of Indiana. In that event, R. Deloss Brown, Eq., formerly of Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, near the south eastern corner of the State ventures the prediction that Mr. Sec. State, ventures the prediction that Mr. Secretary of State Peelle will become Governor of Indiana; that R. Deloss Brown, aforesaid, State Librarian, will be Secretary of State, and that Mrs. R. Deloss Brown, not now holding any office, will be made State Libra-rian. This is a sort of wholesale and family promotion arrangement, but we doubt if it could be materially bettered by any other appointments that might be made in case vacancies occur in the offices mentioned.—

Indianapolis Journal, 9th.

Secretary of the Treasury's Report. [Abstract by Telegraph.]

New York, Monday, December 9.

The Secretary of the Treasury's report, after referring to the recommendations contained in his July report, gives the manner in which he obtained loans for various purposes of Government. The immediate exigencies were provided for by issuing \$4,019,034 in 6 per cent. two-years Treasury-notes, and \$12,877,750 in same notes payable in sixty days. His next care was to provide for disbursements for the war, and he adopted the plan to engage the banking institutions of the three commercial cities of ing institutions of the three commercial cities of the seaboard to advance the amount needed, in . losss for three years 7 3 10 honds, to be reimbursed from proceeds of similar bonds, subscribed for by the people, hoping thus to combine the capital of the banks and the people with the credit of the Government, so as to give efficiency to administrative action, and

competent support to public credit, and the result bay foldiled the hope. He then rehearses the argument entered into between the banks and himself, by which the former agreed to take the loans. The history of the first two loans has been made publi-The second loan was negotiated with the banks on the 16th of November, by which he agreed to issue to them \$50,000,000 in 6 per cent bonds at par for the bonds bearing 7 per cent interest. This agreement was coupled with no arrangement for reimbursement, and entailed no average expect the preparing and issuing of expense, except the prepaying and issuing of the bonds. This was also complied with the option to the banks, that on or after the 1st of January, a fourth advance of \$50,009,000 should be made on the same terms as first or second,

if required. In addition to these loans \$21,145,220, up to the 30th of November, were issued in Treasury notes of \$5's \$10's and \$20's, payable on demand, and \$3,385,105 remained in the Treasury. This amount may be regarded as a loan from the people. The aggregate realized from loans in various forms is \$197,742,588. The revenue receipts have not fulfilled his expectaduties differed from the measure he submitted to Congress. In most of these particulars, especially in diminished duties on tea, coffee and sugar, and exempting goods in warehouse and on shipboard, the difference was disadvantageous to the revenue, while a potential cause of reduced receipts may be found in the changed circumstances of the country proving unfavorable to foreign commerce.

These circumstances compel him to reduce his estimates for 1862 from the revenue from \$57,000,000 to \$32,198,692. The estimates from receipts from lands and miscellaneous sources he reduces from \$3,000,000 to \$2,304,obs. The only other source of rovenue is a direct tax authorised by Congress, which, if increased to the limit proposed by the Secretary and assumed by States, the further sum of \$20,000,000 may be expected. The aggregate of rovenue may be thus estimated at \$54,552,660, which is \$25,447,334 less than the estimate of July.

estimate of July.

The Secretary states the estimates for July were based on the raising of 250,000 votun-teers, and an increase of the Regular Army by 11 regiments, but after that report had been closed Congress authorized the acceptance by the President of 500,000 men, besides addi-tional companies and officers. This large increase has and must necessarily augment the expenditures far beyond the limit indicated by the original estimates, which will be still fur-ther extended by the increase of the Navy, and additional appropriations are asked for, Of these additional appropriations \$47,985,566 were authorized by acts of last session, and \$143,130,927 are now asked for, making an aggregate, including \$22,787,933 for indefinite appropriations, of \$213,904,427.

To provide these large sums, retrenchment and reform are indispensable. Contracts should be subjected to strict supervision, and contractors rigorous responsibility. All unnecessary offices should be abolished and salaries and pay materially reduced. While thus recom-mending retrenchment, he fee's himself constrained to review suggestions heretofore submitted by him, that property of rebels should be made to pay, in part at least, the cost of rebellion. Property of great value in loyal States is held by proprietors virtually engaged States is held by proprietors virtually engaged in guilty attempts to break up the Union, which is justly infeited to the people, which should be subjected to sequestration or confiscation, and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction of claims arising from the war.

Property of robels in rebal States should be treated in the same manner. Rights to services under State laws must, of necessity, form an execution to any rule of confiscation. Per-

as slaves, may, however, be justly liberated from their constraint, and made more valuable in various employments, through voluntary and compensated services, than if confiscated

as subjects of property.

The Secretary says the most sacred duty of the American people now requires the consecration of all their energies and resources to the establishment of the Union, and sound policy would seem to suggest no extension of fereign trade, but more absolute reliance on American labor, American skill and American soil.

He recommends duties on tea, coffee and su-gar, be increased to 21/2c. per pound on brown, Sc. on clayed, 20c on green tea, 5c on coffee, and that no other alterations of tariff be made unless further experience shall demonstrate the necessity. He deems it necessary to increase the direct tax so as to produce from loyal States a revenue of at least \$20,000,000, osti-mating such duties on stills, distilled liquors, tobacco, bank notes, carriages, legacies, on paper evidences of debt, and conveyances of property and other like property as wid pro-duce an equal additional sum. The increase tax will probably produce \$10,000,000 more, making an aggregate of \$50,000,000.

The Secretary is aware that the sum is large, at seeing no probability of revenue exceeding \$40,000,000 during the current year, he feels that he must not shrink from a plain state ment of actual pecesaties of the situation Two fifths of one per cent on real and persona property of loyal States will produce \$44,000, 000, the proposed income adding \$10,000,000 the Secretary recommends a plan for a Na tional circuistion of notes, the features of which are a circulation of notes, the reatures of water are a circulation of notes bearing a common impression, and authoriticated by common au-thority. The redemption of these notes by associations and institutions to which they may be delivered for issue and the security of that redemption by pledge of United States Stocks

and an adequate provision of specie.

An important advantage to the people by this plan would be in the increased security o the Union, springing from common interests in its preservation, created by the distribution of its stocks to associations throughout the country as the basis of their circulation; and he entertains the opinion if a credit circulation be desirable, it is most desirable in this form. He states it is earnestly hoped, not without suffiient grounds, that the present war be brought to an anspictous termination before midsummer, and that in that event the provision of revenue by taxation recommended, will amply suffice for all financial exigencies without ai-ditional loans, and enable the Government at once to begin a reduction of the existing debr. If the war continues until July, 1862, the pub-lic debt will be \$517,322,802. If till July 1, 1863, it will be in round numbers \$900,000,000.

The prohibition of trade with the rebel States

The prohibition of trade with the rebel States has been fully enforced. Regulations have been established by which rice, cotton and other property in the insurrectionary districts occupied by our troops will be collected and sent by sea to New York. All sales will be for account of Government, and the proceeds paid into the National Treasury. As a general rule commerce should follow the flag, and when the authority of the Union is fully restored in the States, ports should be opened without restriction, and all commerce fully permitted.

The Secretary closes by saying it has been The Secretary closes by saying it has been his endeavor to loiuse into his Department the

greatest possible activity and vigor, and hopes that continued endeavor, with larger expeci-ence, will make it what it ought to be. NEW YORK, Monday, December 9. The Secretary of the Navy has dispatched one of the fastest and most powerful vessels in the Navy and a swift gun boat, to intercept the robel steamer Noshville on her return trip. The instructions of the officers are to approach the British coast as near as the neutrality laws will permit, and to cruise off the coast until they capture the steamer. The Nuchvile is likely armed, and if the United States steamers

one of the late steamers, to be executed in

Southampton.

CARRS OF EX-TREASURER GIRSON.—In the Franklin Court of Common Pleas, December 5. In the cases against W. H. Gibson, indicted for the embazzlement of public moneys, his recognizances were forfeited on secount of his failure to appear, he being with the regiment of which he is Colone; but both the forfeitures were respited until the next term, to which time both cases were continued.

CASES OF EX-TREASURER GIRSON,-In the

GREAT RUSH OF HOOS.—In Pittsburg on Saturday there were over forty five thou-sand hogs waiting shipment East over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and the Cleveland and Pittsburg, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads are daily bringing in large additions to this immense

H. Edwards, London, has applied for a patent for making horse-shoes of combined iron and steel, in bars. The iron and steel are rolled together in a bar, so as to leave the steel on the wearing face when forged

HOME INTEREST. ** Visit Jourson's Galleries, No. 29 Fifth-st

and Ninth and Main. May A. A. Eysten, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Nos. 343 and 271 Central-avenue.

FARRELL.—This morning, December 10, at 9% o'clock, Hubert Farrell, aged thirty-sight years, of inflammation of the lung, at the residence of his brother, Martin Farrell, No. 370 West Fifth st.
Deceased belonged to Company A, Tenth Regiment, 9. V. U. S. A.
The funeral will take place to-morrow (Wednesday), at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ng ALWAYS IN SESSION-Queen City FEMALE PHYSICIAN, - MRS.

RING, M. D., offers her services as Physician and Accoucheur. Patients boarded, if required. Residence, 80 Wade-street, between John
and Cutter.

MILITARY NOTICES.

In for the Fight. BF FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT (GOV ENGR'S GUABD), O. V. U. S. A - Col. CHAS. 4 H. SABGENT.

RECRUITS WANTED.

The Fifty-second Regiment, now in Camp Den-nison, is provided with arms, uniforms, clothing, stc., of the very best. A few more GOOD MEN WANTED FOR COMPANY H.

Pay and rations commence from date of collistment. ABMS, WARM CLOTHING and COMFORTABLE QUARTERS now provided at camp for all. Transportation free.
Cartain A MENTRE'S full Cornet Band has entitled in this Regiment.
COME CUIT, ME V. AND ENLIST, at Head-quarters, No. 60 West Third-al., between Vine and Walnut.

WHINT THE WARDEWATER,
H. F. HANDY,
T. A. DOHINATY,
COLSTIT THE COMPANY,
Bearmiting Officers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL! COAL! THE OLD HARTFORD CITY COAL-

HARTFORD CITY. SYBACUSE AND YOUGHIOTHENY COAL.

WM. CHURCH. BEFORR I WROTE A WORD OATHE prophecies, I was conscious that I and my scenes, creations, and knowledge with their descriptions, had an unchanged continued existence back to the prophets, then me, as I am myself now, under the trance, of my mind conceiving them truths, and creations to my senses, now in a man, on the carth having no existence to them, but as my mind conceived them creations, on my senses, and made the prophers so see and describe them under its trance, that made them see all these old things credicated out of the earth a) d the things I showed myself creating substituted in their lieu on the entire earth absorbed into one empire under me.

de 10-x*

JAMES RILEY.

HN ATTACHMENT-BEFORE C. P.
HANNELMANN, a Justice of the Peace of Cincinnati Township, Hamilton Goung, Ohio,—J.
Chas. Wolf vs. William Jones—On the 2d day of December, 1861. said Justice issued an order of a tachment in the above cause, against the property of said defendant, for the sum of thirty-eight dollars and ninety-four cents (535 94), and said cause is set for hearing on the 19th day of January, A. D.
18-2
Deted December 9, 1881.

Osted December 9, 1881.

NOTICE TO "COMMITTEE TO GRANT BEGINT TO FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS."

HAMILTON COUNTY AUBTON'S OFFICE,

HAMILTON COUNTY AUBTON'S OFFICE,

CINCINNATI, December 9, 1851.

The Committee appointed by the City Council of Circinnati to distribute relief to the families of soldiers are required to accretain the probable amount necessary to relieve those where supports have been must breed into the service of the United States, in their respective Wards, where such support has not received any pay from the Government, and who are in neady circumstances. Also, the various loweship of Trustees are likewise required to ascertain the probable amount measure trained in the first probable amount measure trained in the second of the country of the missioners immediately.

The Committee will be governed by the following amounts of relief to be granted in the several cases therein named, to-will.

Wife without children and parents, 31 60 per week. Guarciats of minor children of soldiers.

EXCELSIOR!

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY, COMPOUNDED FROM THE RECIPE OF A CEL-

EBRATED ENGLISH PHYSICIAN.

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